

A NEW TERRESTRIAL ISOPOD OF THE GENUS PSEUD-
ARMADILLO FROM CUBA.

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Only one species of this genus is known, *Pseudarmadillo carinulatus* Saussure. The species herein described, to which the name *P. gillianus* is given, was collected at Nueva Verona, Isla de Pinos, Cuba, by Messrs. Palmer and Riley. Only a single specimen was sent to the United States National Museum.

Family ARMADILLIDIDÆ.

PSEUDARMADILLO Saussure.

PSEUDARMADILLO GILLIANUS, new species.

Body strongly and thickly tuberculate. The thorax is armed with two longitudinal rows of long stout spines, each row being halfway between the median line and the lateral margin. On the seventh thoracic segment, however, the spines are closer together and are much longer. A long median spine is present on the fifth abdominal segment.

The head has the anterior margin produced in three lobes; a median lobe, which is broad and roundly truncate, and two lateral lobes, broadly rounded. The posterior portion of the head bears four prominent tubercles in a transverse series, the two outer ones being much larger and stouter, with broad bases. The eyes are black and distinct and are situated post-laterally. The antennæ reach the middle of the first thoracic segment; the flagellum is two-jointed, the proximal joint being three or four times shorter than the distal one.

The first thoracic segment is covered with small tubercles, except at the sides. The posterior portion of the lateral part of the segment is produced backward a little, the post-lateral angulation being rounded. The lateral border is curved upward, forming a slight concavity. On either side of the segment halfway between the median line and the lateral margin, and on the posterior part of the segment, is a long

stout spine, directed backward. The coxopodites are distinct the entire length of the first segment on the under side and each is in the form of a ridge, ending in a bifurcate tooth-like process. The second thoracic segment has the coxopodites of the under side in the form of tooth-like processes. The lateral spines of the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth segments form two longitudinal series, one on either side of the median line, halfway between that and the lateral margin, and in line with those of the first segment. The spines of the seventh thoracic segment are, however, much closer together and are also much longer. The seventh segment is produced backward about the center, so that it is longer at that point than at the sides. The lateral portions of the second, third, fourth, and fifth segments are drawn out in narrow rounded processes, slightly curving upward at their extremities. The sixth and seventh segments have the lateral portions drawn out in processes which are somewhat truncate at their extremities. All these segments are thickly tuberculate except at the sides and on the anterior portion, where the segment articulates with the one immediately anterior to it.

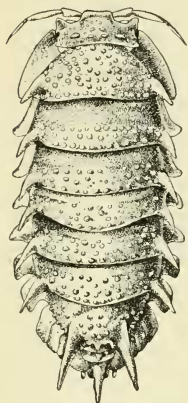


FIG. 1.—PSEUDARMADILLO
GILLIANUS. $\times 5$.

The first two segments of the abdomen are concealed by the last thoracic segment. All the abdominal segments are tuberculate. One tubercle in the median line of the third segment is somewhat enlarged and more prominent than the others. One tubercle in the median line of the fourth segment is slightly more enlarged than the tubercle of the preceding segment. A long stout spine directed backward is present on the fifth abdominal segment in the median line. At the base of the terminal segment is a large prominent tubercle, very much larger than those of the third and fourth abdominal segments. The terminal segment is triangularly shaped, with the apex produced in a truncate process. The basal segment of the uropoda, seen from the dorsal side, is large, wider at the base than at the apex, filling the space between the lateral process of the fifth abdominal and the terminal abdominal segment, and continuing the oval outline of the body. The outer branch is very small and is inserted at the posterior angle of the basal joint. The basal joint, seen from the under side, is very large, triangular in shape, the basal joint of either uropod meeting in the median line at the upper



FIG. 2.—ABDOMEN OF
PSEUDARMADILLO
GILLIANUS. $\times 5$.



FIG. 3.—LATERAL
VIEW OF ABDO-
MEN. $\times 5$.

at the base than at the apex, filling the space between the lateral process of the fifth abdominal and the terminal abdominal segment, and continuing the oval outline of the body. The outer branch is very small and is inserted at the posterior angle of the basal joint. The basal joint, seen from the under side, is very large, triangular in shape, the basal joint of either uropod meeting in the median line at the upper

inner angle. From this angle the inner branches of the uropoda extend in the form of narrow elongate processes, broader at the apex than at the base and not quite reaching the posterior extremity of the terminal abdominal segment.

A single specimen, a female, was collected by Messrs. Palmer and Riley in Cuba at Nueva Verona, Isla de Pinos, July 10, 1900.

Type.—Cat. No. 25694, U.S.N.M.

This species differs from the type and only species of the genus *Pseudarmadillo carinulatus* Saussure,¹ in the presence of two longitudinal rows of long stout spines on the thorax, a row on either side of the median line half-way between that and the lateral margin, while in the description of *P. carinulatus* only two tubercles (not spines) are mentioned as being present on the thorax, the last thoracic segment alone being armed with two large triangularly shaped (triquètres) tubercles; in the absence of the longitudinal carinae, mentioned in the description of *P. carinulatus* as being present on the lateral parts of the thoracic segments and the third abdominal segment; in the presence of a large spine on the fifth abdominal segment in the median line, which is represented in *P. carinulatus* by a strong tubercle, and in the presence of eyes, which are wholly wanting in *P. carinulatus*.



FIG. 4.—ABDOMEN AND UROPODA (UNDERSIDE). $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$.

Named for Dr. Theodore Gill, the eminent naturalist.

¹ Mém. de la Soc. de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève, XIV, 1858, p. 483-485, pl. v, fig. 43